

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

51, Fidel Castro Shows a New Style

By Jon Nordheimer

Y.T.—It looked in "Jaws." Hum- mostly shiny on the surf at each in a frenzy of shirts and shorts, ray out of the hot sand and 1 figure in mil- ad cap standing her man.

er side, where a rated the beach imusement park, and teenagers in its. They work- riously in a race ing the man in uniform to wait

7 bathers and the rs converged on Castro, chanting l wherever the as: "Fidel, seguro, dar le duro!" hit the Yankees

t to tell whether used or slightly resident Castro nion was a U.S. Church of Idaho, the Communist out of his way

pressions nd his party re- h the promise permit 84 Amer- urban dependents ary. The Church luded U.S. jour- ners with the e by President n fully in com- and his country is on the brink

of a fundamental revision of his revolution. It is risky to carry away gen- erations about Cuba and Pres- ident Castro, particularly on the thin evidence of a four-day visit during which the movements of the Church party were dictated by the wish of both men to get to know each other informally before settling down to talks on substantive matters. Consequently, the party was limited to a tour of the western section of Cuba under the guidance of Pres- ident Castro, which kept every- one's attention directed to the successes of the revolution and not any of its failures.

Even so, the tour produced some scenes that seemed to transcend the moment, and sug- gested a tone and texture of Pres- ident Castro's style of leadership. He was met when the Church party was escorted into his office in the Palacio de la Revolucion, a well-scrubbed government building that had opened as the headquarters of the Cuban Na- tional Police just before the top- ping of the Batista regime in 1959.

President Castro wore his fam- ilar green fatigues, carefully tailored to fit his 6-foot-2 frame, which looks much leaner than it did in the 1960s. His black boots looked like combat boots but were obviously handmade.

"Combat boots by Gucci," some- one observed.

He wore a pistol on a belt around his waist. It looked like a .45 automatic. On each shoul- der was the insignia of his rank as commander in chief—a red and black diamond and white star with gold braid.



President Fidel Castro

His beard is full and streaked with gray, yet he looks much younger than 51. Although beards are not in vogue in Cuba today, he said that he will not shave his off until it turns completely white.

He shook hands with each member of the mission, gently, sometimes diverting his eyes in a shy manner, making small jokes with the journalists whose news- papers or television networks he recognized. Previous conceptions one held

about the man seemed imme- diately inappropriate—the shrill orator or the chicken-plucking ruffian. Instead, he spoke softly and modestly, exhibiting in those first moments a keen inquisitiveness about the United States that was to pervade nearly all conver- sations with him.

His office is functional and small, with straw rugs on a black tile floor, a sofa and chairs clustered around a small table beneath an abstract portrait of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Brezhnev Replies to Carter: 'Statements Sound Positive'

Speaks During Kremlin Dinner for Tito

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (UPI)—In a response to President Carter's bid for warmer U.S.-Soviet relations, President Leonid Brezhnev said today he "will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions" to problems.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks during a dinner for visiting Yugo- slav President Tito were the first from the Soviet leader about Mr. Carter's July 21 speech in Charleston, S.C.

"We are all familiar with the latest statements by President Carter," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"He speaks in particular about the U.S. desirability of developing Soviet-U.S. relations in the inter- ests of strengthening universal peace. Compared with the pre- vious moves by the U.S. adminis- tration, these statements sound positive.

Language, Deeds

"Well, if there is a wish to translate them into the language of practical deeds, we will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions."

In his speech, Mr. Carter said he believes the people of both countries "have a yearning for peace."

"It is up to all of us to help make that unspoken passion into something more than a dream," Mr. Carter said. "And that responsibility falls most heavily on those, like President Brezhnev and myself, who hold the power of war in their hands."

Regarding U.S.-Soviet relations—particularly the stalled talks on strategic arms limitations—Mr. Carter said if the Soviet Union has a "misconception of our motives, we will redouble our efforts to make them clear."

In apparent reply, Mr. Brezhnev said, "I would like to stress one thing: If a good initiative appears anywhere, we are always ready to respond to it."

The Soviet press has been highly critical of Mr. Carter's human rights campaign in addition to what it views as an attempt by the United States to step up the arms race.

Mr. Brezhnev criticized what he said was "hostile propaganda" against socialist countries, calling it "a smoke screen for another round of the arms race."

"This connection has become particularly obvious after the United States adopted a decision to develop the production of Cruise missiles and to allocate funds for the neutron bomb."

Mr. Brezhnev said, however, that "seeing the negative features in the development of interna- tional relations, we do not hold at all that they alone determine the situation in the world."

He said "the successful and versatile development of peaceful cooperation among dozens of states with different social sys- tems takes place all the time."

Tito Praised

The Soviet leader also praised the independent-minded Marshal Tito and Yugoslav-Soviet rela- tions, but noted that "in the practice of our relations some- times these or those problems arise."

But he said there was no problem that could not be solved on a "reasonable comradely basis."

In a gesture of respect, Mr. Brezhnev broke off his an- nual vacation on the Black Sea and returned to Moscow to greet Marshal Tito at the airport.

Other East European Com- munist leaders have had to go to the Crimea to see Mr. Brezhnev. Marshal Tito arrived this af- ternoon to begin an eight-day official visit. He will travel on to North Korea and China.

A 50-car motorcade carried him through central Moscow to the Kremlin, where he will stay.

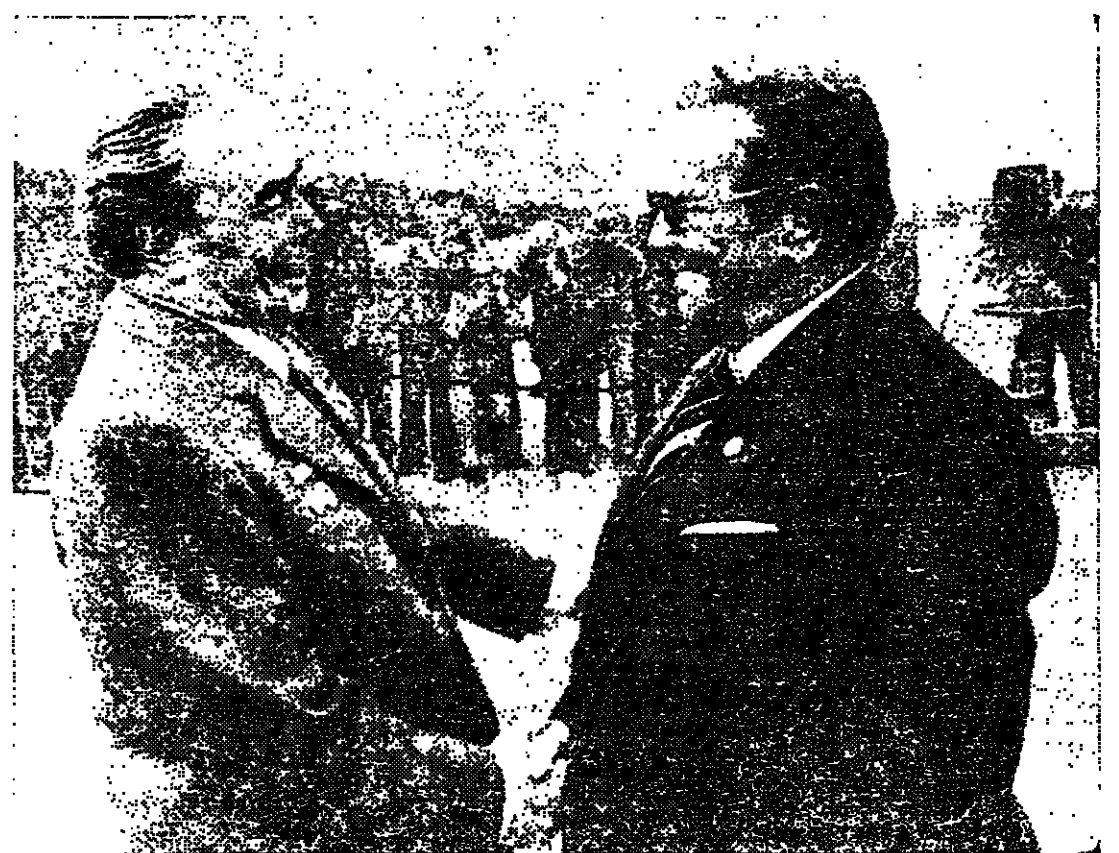
Thousands of cheering Mus- covites gathered 10-deep in places to welcome him.

Western diplomatic sources said Marshal Tito was likely to pursue his goal of a Kremlin guarantee to keep out of Yugo- slav affairs after his death.

In their last meeting in November, last year, Marshal Tito rejected requests from Mr. Brezhnev for closer ties, includ- ing naval facilities and increased economic cooperation.

Marshal Tito has jealously guarded Yugoslavia's indepen-

dence from the Kremlin ever since his break with Stalin in 1948. In recent months he has pointedly sided with the Com- munist parties of Western Eu- rope in their ideological strug- gle with Moscow over their desire for more independence.



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev welcoming President Tito of Yugoslavia yesterday.

Is Completing tute on Catalonia

16 (UPI)— Suarez returned today to put the an agreement e rule to Cata- art negotiations only.

ources said Cat- valthiest region, a statute on Sept. 11, which ay of the Cata-

of minorities is nist issues in- democratic gov- Juan Carlos e of the late ancisco Franco. f Gen. Franco's d rule that articularities and oms, practically jous are clamor- 7 rights.

it has decided to on of home rule e, starting with rangements will id will be super- constitution, to the new Cortes he new constitu- turn Spain into of regions.

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at, which ran Catalonia, was n. Franco, who e Basques of minority rights, plans and the ght against Gen. rti war.

the new home- been conducted uez government, s of the Cortes dellas, the presi-

dent of the Catalan government- in-exile.

Mr. Tarradellas, who returned from exile briefly last month to see King Juan Carlos, met in Paris last week with Mr. Suarez's special adviser on minority questions, Salvador Sanchez Te- ran. Both sides, reported progress and scheduled another meeting for this week in which final agreement was expected.

Mr. Tarradellas, meanwhile, met today in his residence in the French town of St. Martin-le- Beau with the Catalan senators and deputies in the Cortes. "It's very likely that by Sept. 11 I'll be in Barcelona," he said.

Mr. Suarez is scheduled to fly to Majorca, one of the Balearic Islands, tomorrow to brief King Juan Carlos, who is vacationing there.

\$7-Million Fraud Laid to Mrs. Gandhi's Aides

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (AP)— Indian investigators today ac- cused three of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's closest political aides of siphoning about \$7 million from the funds of her Congress party.

The investigators alleged that the money was diverted from Congress party bank accounts to an intricate network of bogus companies controlled by the three aides.

The accusations arose as Mrs. Gandhi appeared to be preparing a possible political comeback. She has been making more public ap- pearances and criticizing the new government.

The allegations were set forth in a report by the Central Bu- reau of Investigation concerning the arrest of the aides and seven others yesterday in a series of police raids in New Delhi and Patna, capital of Bihar state.

Elvis Presley, 42, Is Dead

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16 (AP)— Elvis Presley, 42, the Missis- sippi boy whose country-rock guitar and gyrating hips launched a new style in pop- ular music, died today, Baptist Hospital officials said.

Mr. Presley was taken from his Graceland Mansion to the emergency room this after- noon, suffering from what hospital officials said was "acute respiratory distress."

An official statement from the hospital, where Mr. Pres- ley had been a frequent pa- tient during the past two years, said that his manager, Joe Esposito, found the star unconscious. The statement said Mr. Esposito could not detect breathing or a heart- beat, and began emergency resuscitation efforts, which were continued by emergency services and at the hospital.

Efforts to resuscitate the singer were stopped an hour after he was found.

Dr. George Nichopoulos, Mr. Presley's doctor, said that "a heart attack was a possible cause of death."

A full obituary will appear in tomorrow's editions.



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Mrs. Gandhi's family, and P.C. Sethi, minister for chemicals and fertilizers in Mrs. Gandhi's cab- inet.

The Delhi magistrate ordered five of the defendants to be kept in ordinary custody while Mr. Kapoor is to be held for further investigation. All six applied for bail in the case and the judge took their requests under con- sideration.

Mr. Kapoor's bail application also contended that the party financial dealings referred to were an internal matter of the Congress party and should not have been the subject for an in- vestigation.

The report sets forth allegations of extortion, influence peddling, bribery, misappropriation of funds, illegal business practices, and tax evasion by individuals and by the Congress party itself.

Belgrade Tightens Fashion Line on Jeans — U.S. Emblem Is Too Much

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Komunist, the official organ of the Yugoslav Communist party, has denounced state en- terprises in this country for following the fashion of putting likenesses of the U.S. flag on domestically made blue jeans.

The weekly magazine, which ordinarily devotes itself to weighty dialectics and ideologi- cal matters, today cast a jaun- diced eye over "the streets of our cities and sands of our beaches," and found the attire worn by Yugoslavs wanting.

It is bad enough that huge quantities of foreign-made sum- mer wear decorated with foreign flags, emblems and even mili- tary insignia come into Yugo- slavia, Komunist said. Far

worse is it that such things should be made and sold locally by Communist enterprises.

During the past year, Yugo- slavia, among all other East European countries, has in- tensified efforts to stem the flow of contraband Western-made blue jeans and other clothing, which sell for enor- mous prices on local black mar- kets.

In Yugoslavia, one major blue-jeans-smuggling ring was broken earlier this year by the discovery of a hidden wire traversing the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, over which pulleys were carrying large consign- ments of contraband jeans.

Hungary, among other coun- tries, sought to combat the smuggling by making more and better jeans at home. To do

'Poor old Marx,' a Yugoslav shrugged, 'neither he nor his followers ever caught on to the laws of supply and demand.'

so, Budapest contracted with the San Francisco firm of Levi Strauss to buy denim for the Hungarian jeans.

But beyond normal textile business considerations, East European countries have repeat- edly expressed alarm about the supposed ideological aspects of Western clothing styles, particu- larly American, that increas- ingly penetrate the East.

That the contamination has affected even local industry was the main complaint of the latest Komunist article.

Komunist cited one Yugoslav enterprise for "making chil- dren's shirts decorated with little flags with red and white horizontal stripes and a blue square in the upper left-hand corner with white circles."

The guilty Yugoslav suppliers of such tainted clothing, Kom-unist said, include "the renowned clothing firms, such as Beka, Zelenogora, Kombinats Trikotaze

Beograd, Cakovec, Alimra, Ra- dovica and many others."

Komunist sourly commented: "It is obvious that someone's deliberate attempts to promote this extremely politically tinted fashion fad are continuing. The argument that what is produced is what is demanded on the market is quite transparent in this case."

"Why should this not be halted through socio-political [Com- munist] organizations with an explanation to the majority of parents of the real reason such styles were initiated and con- tinued?"

Since Komunist speaks for the highest level of Communist authority in this country, such an ominous warning can scarce- ly be ignored by clothing manu- facturers and dealers here.

"Too bad for them," a Yugo- slav shrugged. "It will just mean even more black-market clothing."

"Poor old Marx," he conclud- ed. "Neither he nor his follow- ers ever caught on to the laws of supply and demand."

'Forged' Jeans Seized
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16 (Reu- ters).—Police have seized 22,000 pairs of "forged" jeans copied from a leading brand which were apparently destined for ex- port to Eastern Europe.

Police said the jeans labeled Levi Strauss were found in a customs warehouse after a tip from Swiss police.

Investigators said they came from a factory in Taiwan now closed.

2 MIGs Reported Downed

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Ethiopia said today that a mi- ssile unit shot down two Soviet- lian MIG-17 fighters and Ethiopian planes destroyed numerous tanks and military vehicles carrying troops in the latest reported fighting in the Ogaden desert conflict.

The government also denounced as "provocative" a claim by Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre this week that Ethio- pia was planning an invasion.

A government communiqué said the latest action took place last weekend near the border with the new republic of Djibouti and along the Somali-Ethiopian bor- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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ed to Washington's Bill

o Claims U.S. Is Getting ain on Embassy Repairs

By Karen DeYoung

Aug. 16 (UPI)—Accusing Fidel Castro, his government is charging the United States with the cost of renovating the Cuban Embassy in Washington.

Castro Shows Style

used from Page 1)
The room is his desk, everything except a ring and a watch. A leather chair is a wall of books.

survey of his library only a few ideological books. "El Capital" by many books about Americans, including a book on Twain and Washington. There were also some on botany, the end of the world and farming techniques.

at he read daily news of the United States, which he said, "I will not read the news of the United States, but I will read the news of the United States."

morning on Monday, heading east all day behind the jeep. Mr. Castro and Gen. Guevara were in the jeep, and Mr. Castro was driving.

mer Complaints
ing community where he had been, an old friend of President Kennedy, who he had known since the time of the Cuban Revolution.

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repairs on the old Cuban Embassy in Washington.

What those figures prove, Mr. Castro said in one of his frequent digressions at the press conference, is that the Cuban people are very honest, that U.S. wages are so high that Cubans can do three times the work for the same price, and that he is saving the U.S. State Department \$750,000.

Whatever the price, neither Washington nor Havana feels much like quibbling at this point. On Sept. 1, after 16 years of broken relations, the two countries will send 10 diplomats to each other's capitals.

The delegations will be a far cry from full representation—with the Cubans operating under the Czechoslovak flag in Washington, and the Americans formally attached to the Swiss Embassy here. But they are among the first steps in the construction of what Mr. Castro's brother, Raul, described last spring as a bridge, being built "brick by brick, 90 miles from Key West to Varadero Beach."

Once the U.S. delegation arrives, few people in Havana will be happier than the Swiss. Since the day the United States severed relations with Cuba in 1961, they have served as consulate, bank, friend and family to hundreds of Americans here, as well as an occasional diplomatic go-between.

While the Swiss perform the same functions for the governments of Brazil, Guatemala and Honduras—none of which have diplomatic relations with Cuba, and all of which pay Switzerland to conduct their business here—it is the United States that has taken up by far the most time and manpower. When the Americans arrive Sept. 1, the Swiss Embassy's foreign interest section will be reduced from six officers to one.

"The Americans will take over completely," a relieved Swiss official said. "We are very glad."

A change in official attitudes toward religion appears to be taking place, even toward Catholicism. In addition to the visit by Mr. Graham, the president of the U.S. Catholic Bishops, the Most Rev. Joseph Berrigan, will be visiting.

The Council of Free Churches represents most Protestant groups in Hungary. The country's population is listed as 30 per cent Protestant and 70 per cent Roman Catholic. Relations between the regime and the Vatican in the past have been tense.

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The agency said the test was made "to advance scientific research in national defense and prepare" China against "possible nuclear assaults by the superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union)."

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About 200 rounds of ammunition later, the police finally stopped him by shooting out the windows of the cab.

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DEATH LEAP—Ella Patterson attempts to restrain her husband, Joe, 39, after he climbed the railing on a bridge over the Columbia River near Portland, Ore. Moments later he leaped to his death. A news photographer just happened by.

For Religious Meetings Sept. 3-10

Billy Graham Accepts Invitation to Hungary

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI)—The Rev. Billy Graham, the evangelist, has accepted an invitation to visit Hungary from Sept. 3 to 10 for religious meetings. He is the first Western religious leader invited by Hungary since World War II.

The invitation was extended to the evangelist by the Right Rev. Sandor Palotay, president of the Council of Free Churches of Hungary, after it had been cleared at the highest state levels. Hungary is one of the least authoritarian of the Soviet-bloc countries.

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nardin, Archbishop of Cincinnati,

will travel to Hungary for a week later next month.

Speaking from his home in Montreat, N.C., Mr. Graham said, "We are glad the Lord is opening this to us."

The globe-trotting evangelist will be making his first extended trip to Eastern Europe. In 1967, he made a two-day stop to meet with church leaders in Yugoslavia.

He is scheduled to conduct similar meetings with Hungarian Christian leaders, make side trips within Hungary and preach at several public services. The extent of his free access to the general public beyond these services "remains to be seen," Mr. Graham said.

An aide said that Mr. Graham would not conduct his preaching services as he would an independent Billy Graham Crusade. But the aide said that Mr. Graham "will be inviting people to commit their lives to Christ" in an altar-call fashion that resembles the central feature of Mr. Graham's evangelistic meetings.

A factor believed to be in Mr. Graham's favor in the eyes of the Hungarian authorities is that he avoids political themes or references in his sermons.

The statistics showed that more than 70 per cent of persons convicted of looting during the blackout were given jail sentences, compared to an average of 30 per cent for similar crimes.

While 39 per cent of all court cases are disposed of at arraignment, only 6 per cent of the blackout cases were disposed of at this stage, according to the figures released yesterday.

It was the second time the pipeline has been shut down since oil reached the Valdez terminal on July 28.

Alaska spokesman John Rattmann said Pump Station No. 9 was shut down about 7:30 p.m. yesterday after a small amount of oil spilled outside the building.

He said there was a "substantial amount" of oil in the pump building. A determination of when operations could be resumed was expected later today.

The New York club was earning about \$3 million a year in its heyday in the mid-1950s, when it featured, among others, Mae West, Jackie Gleason, Louis Armstrong and Sophie Tucker and lines of showgirls. It closed in 1968.

A native of London, Mr. Walters came to New York at the age of 17 and began working as a talent agent.

George Oppenheimer, 77, drama critic for Newsday newspaper and co-founder of the Viking Press, died Sunday. He was also the author of screenplays for Greta Garbo and the Marx Brothers.

Henri Hoppenot, 85, an ambassador of France, has died, family friends said today. Mr. Hoppenot was an early runner to the cause of Free France in World War II.

Mass. Senate Shifts
On Dukakis Censure

BOSTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Massachusetts Senate reversed itself yesterday, taking back the resolution that had condemned Gov. Michael Dukakis for setting a memorial day for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The resolution had censured Gov. Dukakis for his proclamation of Aug. 23 as a memorial day for Sacco and Vanzetti, who were electrocuted after being convicted of robbery and murder in 1930. Many contend that the two did not receive a fair trial because they were anarchists.

Bomb Explodes in Italy

RICCIONE, Italy, Aug. 16 (AP)—Two persons were slightly injured when a bomb exploded in the parking area of the Suvio Hotel in this Adriatic Sea resort, police said.

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In Search for 'Knockout' Drug

CIA Urged Study of Coma Victims

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI)—The CIA sponsored a six-year search for a "knockout" drug during which scientists were supposed to analyze spinal and other vital fluids from comatose and delirious patients hospitalized with terminal cancer, liver failure, uremia and severe infections, newly declassified records show.

The project was designed to discover the biochemical mechanisms that cause delirium and to develop new drugs and techniques to produce "maximum levels of physical and emotional stress in human beings," the documents show.

To keep their pool of human subjects and to continue the project's "cover," the researchers were also supposed to evaluate other effects of the drugs they were developing, such as their anti-cancer or cardiovascular effects.

The CIA records show that this drug project lasted from 1955 to 1961 and cost \$531,960. Funds went from the CIA to the Washington-based Geschichter Fund for Medical Research Inc.

Animal Studies Described

Although the records clearly describe the research proposed for humans and for parallel animal studies, only the results of the animal studies are described in detail. References to the results of the proposed human studies are vague and generalized and do not show conclusively that they actually were performed.

The documents, which were heavily censored before being declassified, do not indicate where the delirious and comatose patients were hospitalized.

Blackout Looters
Get Stiffer Terms

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Thousands of persons arrested here during last month's blackout were treated much more harshly than the average defendant, according to statistics from the state's Division of Criminal Justice Services.

The statistics showed that more than 70 per cent of persons convicted of looting during the blackout were given jail sentences, compared to an average of 30 per cent for similar crimes.

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Oil Spill Closes
Alaska Pipeline

DELTA, Alaska, Aug. 16 (AP)—The trans-Alaska oil pipeline was shut down last night after an oil spill at a pump station, a spokesman for Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. said today.

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Mass. Senate Shifts
On Dukakis Censure

BOSTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Massachusetts Senate reversed itself yesterday, taking back the resolution that had condemned Gov. Michael Dukakis for setting a memorial day for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The resolution had censured Gov. Dukakis for his proclamation of Aug. 23 as a memorial day for Sacco and Vanzetti, who were electrocuted after being convicted of robbery and murder in 1930. Many contend that the two did not receive a fair trial because they were anarchists.

Mass. Senate Shifts
On Dukakis Censure

those patients were hospitalized, how many subjects—if any—were used, and what, if anything, happened to them afterward.

The knockout drug project was one of dozens of covert medical studies financed by the CIA during a 25-year effort to learn how to control human behavior.

Many of the documents describing these experiments have been destroyed, but last month Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director and head of all of U.S. intelligence activities, announced that 5,000 pages of documents pertaining to these projects had been discovered in the CIA's archives. Adm. Turner testified about these on Aug. 2 before a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Health subcommittee.

U.S. Rights Unit Reports Bias
On Women, Minorities in TV

By Robert Scheer

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (UPI)—In a scathing report to be submitted to President Carter and Congress today, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission charges that the Federal Communications Commission has presented a deceptive picture of the progress of women and minorities in the television industry.

The report claims that, despite optimistic statistics issued by the FCC, "minorities and women are almost totally excluded from decision-making positions" in the industry.

The report, based on a three-year study of FCC data and a sample of the hiring practices of 40 stations, found a widespread practice of stations upgrading titles for minority and female employment without commensurate increase in salary or responsibility.

"Window Dressing"
The report, entitled "Window Dressing on the Set," also claims that:

• "Minorities and women—particularly minority women—continue to be underrepresented in dramatic programs and on the news, and their portrayals continue to be stereotyped."

• These stereotypes "are perpetuated by the networks in their pursuit of higher ratings and higher profits."

• Women and minorities are used increasingly in "visible positions as on-the-air talent . . . (but) increased visibility on the screen without comparable representation in decision-making positions suggests that minorities and women serve merely as window dressing."

• The FCC, rather than force compliance by broadcasters with equal opportunity standards, has assisted the broadcasters in evasive practices.

Collaboration Cited
Throughout the 181-page report, there are references to collaboration between the station licenses and the FCC, which monitors their employment practices.

For example, although the FCC requires licensees to report recruiting and training efforts, it does not require the station to show a connection between such efforts and the results.

Toyota Recalls Cars
With Fire Hazard

TORRANCE, Calif., Aug. 16 (UPI)—The distributor of Toyota cars in the United States is recalling 134,000 autos because a faulty switch in the transmission lever could cause a fire, the company said.

Affected are 1970 and 1971 Corolla and Mark II models, Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. said yesterday. Owners of the cars affected will receive notices in the mail next month telling them how to get the switch replaced, a company spokesman said.

Alaska spokesman John Rattmann said Pump Station No. 9 was shut down about 7:30 p.m. yesterday after a small amount of oil spilled outside the building.

He said there was a "substantial amount" of oil in the pump building. A determination of when operations could be resumed was expected later today.

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effects and actual hiring practices. As a result, the Civil Rights Commission stated:

"The . . . reports (to the FCC) are meaningless at best and misleading at worst, for licensees have demonstrated a tendency to report efforts which have not resulted in the employment or promotion of women and minorities."

Los Angeles Times

CIA Says U.S.
Is 'Well Ahead'
In Arms Field

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI)—CIA director Adm. Stansfield Turner has told Congress that the United States is "well ahead" of the Soviet Union in military technology while China is 15 to 20 years behind the Russians.

Adm. Turner gave his assessment to the Joint Economic Committee on June 23. A summary and some direct testimony were released yesterday. Other parts of the presentation were made public earlier this month.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., asked the CIA director whether it was a "fair statement" that the Soviet Union trails the United States in all aspects of military technology.

Adm. Turner said: "I would say a little less than that. They are not ahead of us in any. They are certainly ahead of us in some areas of implication, in some areas of command, control of communications of military forces. I would say they are ahead of us in application more than in technology—that is, they put more resources into that area."

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30 Years of Freedom

Some Indians, doubtless, were unhappy that the arrest of 10 officials, including four close to former Premier Indira Gandhi, came on the day that India was celebrating the 30th anniversary of its freedom from British rule. But they should not forget that the United States rejoiced in the bicentenary of its independence in the wake of defeat in war and the complex evils of Watergate; and, if anything, the rejoicing was the greater because the nation had ridden out a severe storm.

India has known a number of storms since George VI, King of England, ceased to be Emperor of India. The first was the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan: It brought terrible rioting and destruction and left a legacy of dispute that led to several wars. And India has known the dictatorship imposed by Indira Gandhi, which she lifted sufficiently to permit the voters to oust her from office.

The present Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, represents an older, more Indian tradition than did his chief predecessors, the Nehrus, father and daughter. He draws his strength from Mahatma Gandhi, who in turn drew his from the Indian soil and the Hindu religion. Whether this, with its emphasis on rural simplicity, can meet the challenge

of an increasingly industrialized world and an increasingly over-populated India remains to be seen.

But at least Mr. Desai has extracted his political office from the will of the Indian people and has not, as Mrs. Gandhi, imposed the power of that office on the people. And, if his approach should fail, as matters now stand he can be criticized and voted out of office. India remains in the hands of the Indian people.

Independence of a nation should mean independence of the people; too often, in the postwar upsurge of nationalism, it has meant domination by military or political groups within the country that do not doubt that their country should be free from alien rule—but are convinced that it must be controlled by some dictatorship of soldiers or Communists who in their turn often rely on alien support. India, after 30 years, is still ruled by its own people as a whole, and the arrest of allegedly corrupt officials is an act of native will, not of foreign or domestic authoritarians. This does not mean that India will necessarily solve its crowding problems, but it does mean that India will seek, in the mass of people, the answers to those problems. And that is a good commemoration for a day marking national independence.

Griffin Bell's Foreign Policy

The attorney general, Griffin Bell, chided some foreign governments—unnamed—last week on the subject of antitrust enforcement. The United States stands ready to help other governments with evidence and witnesses in international cases, he said, and it expects other governments to reciprocate. That might seem fair enough. But, like many things that seem fair enough at first glance, there's a bit more to it.

The countries that Mr. Bell had in mind were primarily Canada, and perhaps Britain. The subject is not merely normal trade, but the accelerating worldwide scramble for energy. "Let me make clear to you," Mr. Bell told the American Bar Association, "that I deem our criminal investigation of the international uranium industry and our civil investigation of the international oil industry matters of fundamental United States interest. We are under obligation to do all that we reasonably can to prosecute foreign private cartels which have the purpose and effect of causing significant economic harm in the United States..." The key word is "private." Mr. Bell does not intend to prosecute OPEC, the oil cartel, which is composed of governments. But what about the private companies that do the bidding of a government-run cartel as the necessary condition of producing oil or uranium in a foreign country?

The uranium cartel was led, through its short life, by the Canadian government. Like other countries with oil or gas or uranium to export, the Canadians took the view that they were protecting a vital national resource. Over the past year the uranium-producing companies in Canada have been getting a deluge of subpoenas from American courts and congressional committees.

In response, the Canadian government invoked its atomic energy control act to prohibit any of that evidence from leaving Canada. Mr. Bell doubtless had that example in mind.

Meanwhile, the Westinghouse Corp. has been trying to gather evidence overseas for its suit against members of the cartel. One of them, Westinghouse claims, is a British mining company called Rio Tinto Zinc. It declines to come to the United States to testify, and that is why an American judge went to London earlier this summer to hear witnesses. The witnesses resisted, and a whole catalogue of procedural issues is now on appeal to the House of Lords. But even if they are resolved in Westinghouse's favor, that will confront the British courts with a much more substantial question: Can a British company be forced by one foreign government to divulge information that another foreign government requires it to withhold?

No one has been unkind enough to mention it, but this aggressive American interest in competitive worldwide energy is rather recent. It has risen more or less proportionately with U.S. imports of foreign fuel. To a good many other countries, particularly those producing the oil and uranium that the United States buys, it looks suspiciously like an attempt to break up the price policies that their governments have imposed. Mr. Bell chose to overlook the degree to which these cartels have represented the assertion of national interests. Where it is governments that set the prices for oil or uranium, the Sherman Act is not much of a remedy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Chilean Secret Police

For four years an agency known as DINA has been imprisoning, torturing and killing the opponents, real and imagined, of the dictatorship in Chile. Now, however, General Pinochet declares that this infamous secret-police agency, having "completed [its] delicate national security functions," has been dissolved. Its intelligence function is to be done by a new agency lacking its power to make arrests and to operate outside the judicial system.

One could conclude merely that General Pinochet ran out of victims. But that judgment implies that the Chilean people have lost the heart to aspire to the return of freedom. We don't think that's the case. To use an analogy, we suspect that the regime is experimenting with a form of rule that relies less on Stalin-style intimidation than on Brezhnev-style manipulation of police, propaganda, economic and other levers. There is also a hint that, in recent months, the military feared DINA was becoming too independent. The junta's goals may have been to cut down a competing power center and, in so doing to reach for greater respectability.

A regime as bloody as General Pinochet's can never be forgiven. Even if it now intends to relax its grip, it must still be held to account for its past victims, especially the hundreds who have "disappeared." Those

who are alive must be produced; those who are dead must be identified. It may be unrealistic to expect General Pinochet to bring to justice the policemen who, at his command, tortured and murdered. It is certainly not unrealistic to demand the start of an accounting for the victims. On the day DINA's dissolution was announced, eight members of a group called Relatives of Missing Detainees briefly demonstrated. They were themselves detained for three hours. Their pleas must be heard.

For all that dictatorships are ready to sacrifice foreign respect for domestic power, they are not totally insensitive to pressure from abroad. It is fair to attribute some part of the Chilean move to President Carter's human-rights drive. That Assistant Secretary of State Todman was in Santiago when the DINA announcement was made underlines the point. The United States has been conducting a carrot-and-stick policy toward Chile, alternately holding up aid and criticizing rights violations, and offering encouragement when small forward steps were taken. Given the United States' part in contributing to the establishment of the Pinochet regime, the American responsibility for helping to undo the damage remains large. Chile is still in a state of siege.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 17, 1902

CHICAGO—Owing to the great number of accidents to automobiles, the insurance companies, whose head offices are in Chicago, have amended the conditions of their policies dealing with this class of insurance. One company refuses to allow compensation in an accident where the speed of the automobile exceeds 15 miles an hour, or if the driver is inexperienced or under 21 years of age.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1927

DETROIT—Edsel Ford recently denied the fantastic rumor current for a long time in Detroit about the features of his new home, which is being constructed on the shore of Lake St. Clair, in Macomb County. Rumor has it that a deep moat surrounds the whole estate and that access is to be had only over a drawbridge. These precautions were said to be taken because of fear of kidnapping of the Ford children.



The Kremlin Versus Eurocommunism

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The crack of the whip from the Kremlin, designed to bring to heel some of its East European allies who were indulging in a mild flirtation with Eurocommunism, seems at first sight to have had the desired effect. But appearances are often deceptive. Both the Hungarians and the Poles, who plainly dragged their feet when the Kremlin recently condemned the independent line of the Spanish Communist party, have now found it necessary to endorse Moscow's stand. But their support has taken a form which cannot have given full satisfaction to the Kremlin.

The private view of the Hungarian party leader, Janos Kadar, is that Moscow has made an unnecessary fuss by urging the West European Communist parties to stick to the old formulas about "the dictatorship of the proletariat," and to reject the "pluralist" forms of democratic rule. Kadar's insistence that he was "only voicing my own opinion, my private opinion" merely serves to underline his disagreement with the Kremlin. He can no more have a "private" opinion on these matters than President Carter can have a "private" opinion on the foreign policy of the United States.

'Private View'

Kadar's "private" view—expressed at a public press conference during his recent visit to Rome—was that he hoped that the European Communist parties would succeed "with the dictatorship of the proletariat" or without it, whether they establish a pluralist form of socialism, or some other kind. So far as Moscow is concerned, there can be no socialism without the dictatorship of the proletariat, and any "pluralist" form of socialism would not be socialism at all.

When the Moscow weekly New Times recently condemned Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, for his pluralist deviation, party newspapers in both Hungary and Poland failed to support the Kremlin line with anything like the enthusiasm shown by such hard-line satellites as, for instance, Czechoslovakia. The Polish party paper, Trybuna Ludu, simply confined itself to reprinting the New Times article, almost ostentatiously refraining from making any supporting comment of its own.

Like the Hungarians, the Poles feel that their cultural links with Western Europe are far older than the political ties that bind them to Moscow. This brings both of them politically closer to Western Communists, whose European democratic traditions have greater appeal for them. Hence their occasional flirtation with Eurocommunism, which, they hope, might in the long term provide both the example and the political support which would help them to overcome Moscow's objections to the liberalization of their own system.

But the Kremlin evidently decided that the silent defiance implicit in the failure to support the New Times attack on Carrillo is unacceptable. It has evidently demanded that its allies take a formal stand on the issue, and this has given Pravda an opportunity to reprint authoritative articles from both the Hungarian and Polish party press which seem at long last to have sided with the Moscow line. A succession of such articles in Pravda, which includes contributions from such servile parties as the Outer Mongolian and Czechoslovak, seems to have been intended to create the impression that Communists throughout the world now support the Kremlin on this issue, and that the Spanish Communists have been effectively isolated.

Milder

But a careful reading of the Hungarian and Polish contributions would not support that impression. True, the articles in their party papers disagree with the stand Carrillo took, but they are far milder in expressing their disagreement than are the Outer Mongolian paper, Uden, or the Czechoslovak paper, Rude Pravo. The Spanish Communists say that Moscow and its closer associates now view them as "little

less than agents of imperialism," and something of that impression is certainly conveyed by the more headline articles.

By contrast, the Hungarian party paper, Nepszabadsag, says that Carrillo's attitude might cause damage to Communist interests "regardless of the intentions" with which he started. It leans over backwards in order to avoid using the kind of offensive language that Moscow did when it attacked him. While Moscow's supporters condemn him for rejecting the relevance of Soviet experience, Nepszabadsag notes that life has confirmed the correctness of past experience, but also, "in certain cases, its incorrectness." Indeed, the Spanish Communists insisted that they have learned a lot from Moscow—particularly from its errors, such as Stalinism and the imposition of official terrorism.

That is why the Eurocommunists in general, and the Spanish Communists in particular, insist on the need to depart from the Soviet model and to follow a

different political strategy, more in keeping with Western democratic practices. Moscow has fought for years to delay this process of modernization, but it is significant that Trybuna Ludu, the Moscow line on Carrillo, says also that there is a real need now to bring Communist strategy into accord with new conditions—and it adds, seemingly as an aside, that the need has existed "perhaps, for a long time."

It is the tone of the Polish and Hungarian contributions, the differences of emphasis and the avoidance of certain themes pursued by the Kremlin and its closer allies, that shows them to stand aside from the pack, rather than any outright defiance of the Kremlin. But the difference is politically significant because, as the Italian party leadership has told the Kremlin, it should avoid giving expression to "dogmatic forms of boorishness."

Ciancarlo Pajetta, a member of the Italian politburo who discussed the Carrillo affair with

Turkey: A Historic Compromise?

By C.L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—Kemal Ataturk's revolution progressed gradually from its inception more than 30 years ago, under a single party dictatorship, into a two-party system that matured in Turkey after World War II, until the early 1960s.

That era produced twinned if unrelated developments with a negative impact. The first was creation of the Jerrybuilt Cyprus Republic and the second was the proportional representation system brought in by the new 1961 constitution. The former was never truly viable for the primordial reason that none of Cyprus's citizens ever thought of themselves as Cypriots—only as Greeks or Turks.

The Cyprus cauldron—which almost exploded in 1964 and did explode 10 years later, when Turkey twice invaded the island—still bubbles nastily along. Not even the most keenly interested diplomats have any idea where things are heading in the wake of President Makarios's death.

But the proportional representation electoral system has brought upon Turkey another weak coalition government containing such antipathetic elements that despite the shrewd toughness of Prime Minister Salim Demirel, it could produce built-in self-paralysis. Although dominated by Demirel's number two Justice party, he cannot win power without granting exceptional favors to the minority National Salvation party and the even smaller Nationalist Action party.

Letters

U.S. and ILO

Even if I shared a Kissinger or Meany view of today's world, I could never see any sense in the U.S.A. quitting the I.L.O. The price one pays for beliefs deeply held is eternal vigilance, especially in a world organization which often reflects very diverse interests. It is certainly "no solution" to quote Peter Ustinov's remark (IHT, July 2, 1976) about similar U.S. "political pressure" against Unesco—for "those who complain that the trains run late... to destroy the station."

It is time that the U.S. government recognized the best interests of the American people, and engaged in a consistent policy of principled participation in the whole UN system. Many changes need to be made if that system is to meet the major challenges of our increasingly interdependent world. But those changes can only be made and have real effect on the basis of a consensus in the community of nations, which respects the sovereign equality of each state that is a member of the system.

Is it too much to hope that President Carter will put an end to the recently intensified U.S. tendency to treat the UN system as a target for financial blackmail and the imperial tactic of

the Salvationists and Actionists but is leery of such associations (although he once did accept Erbakan's support).

Lacking much chance of gaining power through the RPP alone, Ecevit suggests a national coalition government of the two major parties, his own and Demirel's, with both leaders hovering out of the prime ministry and accepting a neutral independent stance. But Demirel won't buy this at all. "The voters decide," he says flatly.

Such being the case, I asked Ecevit why he didn't take the initiative in proposing a Turkish version of Italy's "historic compromise." Italian opposition Communists under this formula give tacit backing to a government run by Christian Democrats in order to allow the country to survive. The Communists have no ministries but negotiate behind the scenes compromise deals on major policy.

"Such a solution could work here for a while," says Ecevit, "with the RPP giving 'outside support' to a Justice party government. In fact either of the principal parties could run the government temporarily on that basis. But Demirel opposes the idea. He excludes all cooperation with us for fear that this would lead to some of his own votes slipping away."

Indeed, Ecevit claims he "several times" offered to back "reasonable formulas" if Demirel attempted to settle the Aegean and Cyprus crises or the national defense argument with the United States. But these offers, he insists, were also ignored.

One suspicion voiced by some RPP supporters is that Demirel hopes to incite another military intervention in politics, like those of 1960 and 1971. This seems most unlikely to me.

No Turkish politician deliberately wants to suck the army in and the army itself is desperate to stay out of the mess. Heaven knows, a modified version of Italy's "historic compromise" is greatly to be preferred to a modified version of a Latin American regime—or "Indonesian," the adjective chosen by the Turks who don't like to recall their own recent military coups.

JOHN ALEXANDER
(former Secretary-General of the International Youth and Student Movement for the UN.)

Nuclear Environment

If there were guidelines, the IHT's editorial writer (Aug. 3) suggests, the atom might be "used wisely and carefully." A startling conclusion to an editorial that begins with Crys-Matville, where there was evidence rather of recklessness and folly. Of crucial also—not that anybody would wish to confuse a well-bred technocrat such as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing (consulted at each stage of the operation) with Tamerlane. It's just that in a new-day national security state, as death and mutilation may remind us, all atoms are more or less military. Perhaps, after all, those deactivated, or at least walled-in, nuclear power stations will resemble, a few years hence, a desert conqueror's pyramids of skulls.

DAVID DORRANCE

Paris.

Mideast

Fiasco

By the U.S.

By Joseph Krai

WASHINGTON.—The league quality of the administration's approach to diplomacy in the recent trip to the Near East, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went without an idea of what he could or how.

He had to grasp at straw in the process caused a of interesting proposals to be thrown down. He has returned prospects for a settlement advanced—not likely to be administration's latest device for arranging for the foreign ministers to meet with President Carter after the UN General Assembly convenes next.

As many of us began to see, the mission began poor auspices. The Israeli on guard against any m ally the Palestine Liberation Organization into negot. They have been that since President Carter, to a town meeting at (Mass. in March, put the problem of all—a homeland the Palestinians—the the Near East agenda.

The Arabs for their part, acquiesced with suspicion of to exclude the Palestinian negotiations. They were that position when President gave a warm reception new Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, during a six day visit to Israel, in spite of Mr. Begin's adamant refusal to deal with PLO.

The best that could be for, in these conditions, Secretary Vance could in some momentum for negotiations that might lead to a General Conference. But to do that he a clearly defined plan of action he left in the air, but the President's ultimatum. He was thus ob go all-out for every open, presented itself.

One opening came at the stop of the trip. In Egypt Anwar Sadat talked had many times before, pre-Genève meeting of "groups." Mr. Vance allowed, to be associated with the foreign ministers at General Assembly. Mr. immediately sensed a wa out the Palestinians and the idea.

Begin's support made that a full-scale effort to the Palestinians was un So in Syria, the next at Egypt, President Hafiz feeling obliged to show is not selling out the Palest shot down the idea of pre working parties.

Another Notice

With one good notice the Vance party limo floated another. In Saudi the next stop after Syria was put out that the f considering a plan to ac sight modifications, UN tion 242. Since the r speaks of "secure bord Israel, acceptance could strued as a step toward tion of the Jewish state dent Carter, speaking Plains, indicated that if took such a step the w be open for their part in Near East negotia tion.

Begin inevitably saw t as a maneuver for smug Palestinians into the t an extraordinary move. I ed the PLO to the Ne those who would push is talks with the PLO to peace who sold out the Bitter.

Begin's reiterated re deal with the PLO imr caused a hardening in ti ter. A PLO meeting s for this week to move of tion 242 was postponed. leader Yassir Arafat question could have t ed by "Palestinian rifles - Thus premature public two procedural suggesti might reasonably have b ed in private talks. The l and the secretary now start all over again in with the foreign minist they visit the UN.

In the Near East, how difficulty is more seri Carter came to office p, that the right approach comprehensive settlement ing. A Palestinian b worked out through the conference. Circumstan changed dramatically sh —if only because of s tion of Begin to power. ter has not rethought not even allowed himself rethink—his strategy. So hurling his administrators against the realities with that are all too visible.

e France

Textile Plant Shows to Worker Take-Over

By Jonathan Kandell

France, Aug. 16 — Hans Schlumpf, a manufacturer of electronic components, has been occupied for almost two years by part of its 3,000-member labor force. The workers say they are on the verge of victory because the government has agreed to build another electronic-components factory nearby that will put to work some of the employees who were laid off.

• Devigne, a producer of ready-to-wear women's clothing, has been occupied by its workers for seven weeks.

• Mokals, a furniture maker, has been occupied for three months.

• Lip, a watch manufacturer, has been occupied for more than three years by workers who continue to produce watches and sell them on the black market.

The Schlumpf installations here were seized by workers shortly after the brothers declared bankruptcy in June, 1976. The Schlumpfs offered to sell two of their factories for a symbolic price of one franc, but there were no takers. The properties were saddled with debts of more than \$12 million.

"Defending Employment

"In some way, I suppose the occupations are illegal," said Jean Kaspar, a labor leader in Alsace who helped to organize the take-over of the Schlumpf facilities in Mulhouse, "but we are trying to establish the principle that the place of employment must be defended."

Before they declared bankruptcy, the Schlumpfs said nothing to their workers. Mr. Kaspar said they even refused to call a meeting after the employees requested one. So he surrounded their house and held them hostage for three days.

A local police official helped them slip away and they escaped to Switzerland.

After the Schlumpfs departed, their workers filed a suit claiming that the brothers had diverted assets to create the automobile collection, without informing tax collectors. The court then issued a warrant for the brothers' arrest.

Lawyers for the Schlumpf brothers declined to be interviewed. Repeated telephone calls to the brothers' hotel in Basel, across the Swiss border, went unanswered.

Brother Interviewed

Earlier this year, however, Fritz Schlumpf, 73 and the older brother, granted an interview to an Alsatian newspaper in which he blamed his misfortunes on a decline in demand for woolen textiles. Mr. Schlumpf asserted that the automobile collection had been financed out of personal savings and said that no cars had been bought during the last few years when the company was failing.

"In France, it is the labor unions that make the law," said Mr. Schlumpf. The government, he said, had not done enough to protect his property.

After the bankruptcy, the Alsace regional government asked Albert Sallan, director of a Paris-based management consultant firm, to take charge of the Schlumpf enterprises and try to obtain financial backing to keep them afloat.

According to Mr. Sallan, he hoped to persuade the Schlumpfs to make another effort at managing their factories and to raise the necessary money by selling off the antique cars.

"I saw Hans Schlumpf in person and told him about an industrialist who, in order to restart his factory, had turned over his art collection to a museum," said Mr. Sallan, in an interview with the weekly magazine L'Express.

"I thought that we could convince the brothers to create a foundation with their automobile museum in order to obtain the funds necessary for their enterprises."

"But they were convinced that they had to close their factories," added Mr. Sallan. "They thought they could still keep the object of their passion—their automobiles. They didn't realize that once they were declared bankrupt, it would extend to their personal goods. I don't think that they are great thinkers."

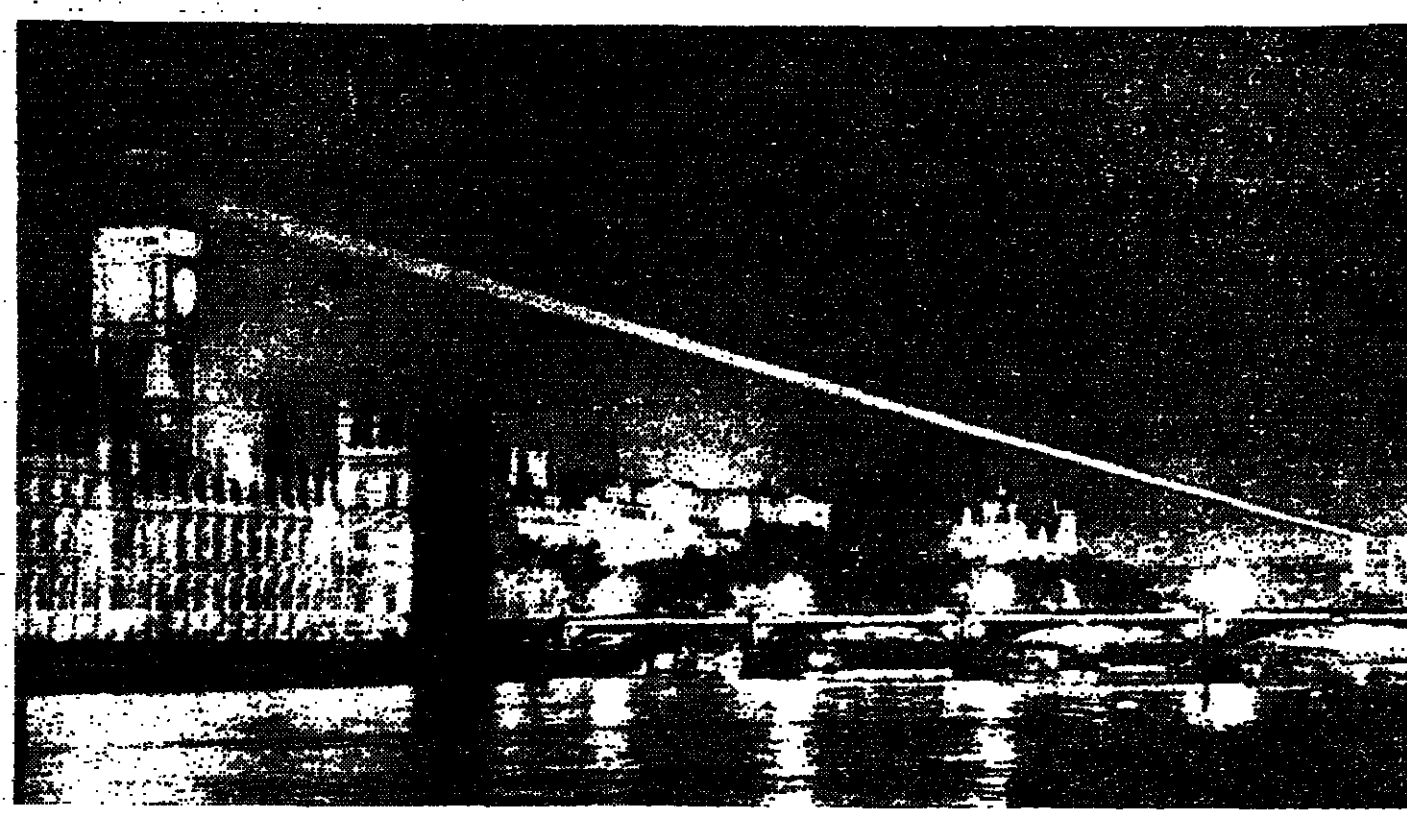
No Backers Found

Mr. Sallan failed to find other backers for the Schlumpf enterprises and gave up his efforts earlier this year. Of the four Schlumpf factories, two have been bought by other businessmen. The two installations in Alsace, however, remain occupied by workers, and their production has slowed to a trickle. Of an original 1,500 employees, about 850 are now jobless.

The car collection—taken over by the unemployed laborers in March to publicize their plight—is housed in a building that covers almost five acres. The cars, spotlessly clean and neatly arranged under hundreds of bronze lampposts, have attracted more than 200,000 visitors according to the Schlumpf workers.

Guided tours of the museum are conducted by labor unionists, who assert that the funds used to amass the collection should have been reinvested in the factories or used to permit wage increases.

As the visitors pass a vintage Bugatti sports car, reportedly worth more than \$20,000, a former Schlumpf employee leans against the auto and says, with a smile: "Hi, there. My name is Joaquim and I was earning \$336 a month."



LASER ON BIG BEN—A beam from an Argon 921 laser, the largest in production, stretches 2 3/4 miles across London to illuminate Big Ben. The beam at its origin is three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It spreads to about 12 feet at the tower. Laser is part of an August exhibition at Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden.

Economy Paralyzed 1.1 Years After Nkrumah's Fall

Bankrupt, Demoralized Ghana No Longer Africa's Inspiration

By David Lamb

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 16.—The revolutionary torch has been passed. No one looks to Ghana anymore for leadership or inspiration. Today Ghana stands alone, troubled and uncertain, the victim of dreams that once held out so much hope for Africa.

In the 20 years since becoming the first black African state to win independence, Ghana has slid steadily downhill.

It tried to do more than it was capable of doing.

The economy is paralyzed, the food shortage has reached crisis proportions, the per-capita income is no higher than it was at independence. Inflation is more than 60 per cent a year, unemployment is epidemic, and the local currency is virtually worthless.

Cocoa production, the backbone of a once prosperous economy, has fallen drastically because of mismanagement and neglect. Smuggling is so rampant that Ghanaians cannot even buy locally made products like toothpaste, soap and matches. Recently seven of the eight hospital-operating theaters in Accra were not usable because of broken equipment.

Public dissent is also growing. Attorneys, students, doctors and refinery workers have been on strike in recent months and their message has been clear—the military government headed by Gen. Ignatius Acheampong must go.

Last month Gen. Acheampong reluctantly agreed to hold general elections in 1979. But besides a voter-registration campaign now under way, there are few signs that the government really intends to relinquish power. In fact, it recently banned the presence of Western journalists and ordered prison sentences of up to 10 years for rumormongers.

A Deceiving Country

"Ghana is deceiving," a Western resident said. "On the surface everything seems so calm that you can't believe the country has such immense problems."

"You see some soldiers around but they're amiable and well-disciplined and most don't even carry guns. The people are friendly and relaxed like only Ghanaians can be. But below the surface you're aware of a subtle tension. It's hard to believe this isn't a place just waiting for a coup to happen."

It is reflective of Ghana, and certainly to Ghana's credit, that the turmoil of recent months and the promise of a return to civilian rule have occurred without violence or undue repression. Most observers, however, agree that Gen. Acheampong's Supreme Military Council is not particularly harsh by African standards.

Gen. Acheampong, 45, is a practicing Roman Catholic and an undistinguished leader who considers himself a military man first and a politician second. His foreign policy is nonalignment, his domestic priorities nationalistic. There is little evidence that the military officers surrounding him have much understanding of how to run a country.

Problems of Predecessors

Since toppling one of the few parliamentary democracies in black Africa five years ago, Gen. Acheampong has ventured no further than Togo and has never spent a night out of the country. Many of his 10 million countrymen may blame him for Ghana's decline, but it seems more likely that much of the burden lies with his predecessors.

At independence in 1957 Ghana seemed to have a bright future. The British had left a substantial physical and social infrastructure. The civil service was one of the most efficient in Africa. Foreign reserves stood at \$481 million. The cocoa plantations were prosperous and farmers were comparatively well-off.

The man who inherited the presidency in 1957 was Kwame Nkrumah, a charismatic figure who proclaimed himself the symbol of the new Africa. In those early years Third World leaders went to Accra to pay homage to him and his vision of black consciousness helped in independence movements throughout Africa.

Mr. Nkrumah believed that black nations would never escape servitude until they ended their

dependence on agriculture and moved toward a manufacturing economy based on finished products made from primary produce. It was the first of many of his decisions that moved Ghana toward its decline.

Ghana's prosperity was squandered with extraordinary speed to fulfill Mr. Nkrumah's visions. More than \$16 million was spent on a conference center for a single meeting, \$9 million on a showpiece highway, \$17 million on a dry dock at Tema. Within five years, the foreign reserves were gone. Within seven, the national debt had soared to more than \$1 billion.

Amid the corruption and dissent that followed, Mr. Nkrumah became ruthless and suspicious. He jailed his opponents, declared himself president for life, reduced

the parliament to a single-party rubber stamp body, passed a law permitting the imprisonment of dissidents without trial and moved closer to the Communist world.

1966 Coup

In 1966 Mr. Nkrumah was overthrown by the Ghanaian Army and police force. It seemed an empty ending for a man who 31 years earlier, after a decade of studying and traveling in the United States, had written: "I saw the Statue of Liberty with her arm raised as if in a personal farewell to me. I said silently, 'You have opened my eyes to the true meaning of liberty. I shall never rest until I have carried your message to Africa.'"

Today the country that once offered Africa the promise of self-reliance and black identity is a backwater but it is not a poor

country. It has the potential of a diversified economic base. Its people are industrious and pleasant. Its mineral wealth and agricultural potential is at least as great as that in neighboring Ivory Coast.

For years Nkrumah, who died in exile in Guinea in 1972, ridiculed President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast for choosing a nonradical course that relied on agricultural production, expatriate expertise and growth before development. That decision, however, has made the Ivory Coast today the most prosperous country in black Africa.

"You go your way and I'll go mine," Mr. Houphouët-Boigny told Mr. Nkrumah in the mid-1960s, "and in 10 years we'll see where we are."

S. Africa Blocks Purchase

Oppenheimer-Vorster Links Strained Anew on Mining Deal

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Relations between the South African government and the country's largest business enterprise, Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, often uneasy in recent years, have been strained anew by the government's controversial decision to block a \$345-million deal under which Anglo-American would have taken control of the state-owned manganese producer, South African Manganese Amcor Ltd.

The decision has been widely interpreted in the business community as a political rebuff to Anglo-American, the giant mining house, and to Mr. Oppenheimer personally. The 68-year-old executive has long been an opponent of the country's racial policies, and has spent millions of dollars of his own and his company's money (which despite its name is South African owned and dominated by Mr. Oppenheimer) to improve black education, housing and other interests.

The government has offered vigorous denials of any political motivations, insisting that its reasons for rejecting the Oppenheimer bid were as given at the time of the decision early this month. The Cabinet announcement then said that the state-owned Iron and Steel Corp. of South Africa had been instructed to reject bids for its 43-per-cent holding in the manganese company because of "the magnitude of the proposed transaction and the strategic nature of the minerals and products involved."

Disbelief Cited

Even then, the announcement was greeted with disbelief from business leaders and financial spokesmen for the opposition parties in Parliament, as well as from publications that oppose apartheid, the official system of racial separation and subordination. The Rand Daily Mail, in a typical reaction, described the government's reasoning as "a flimsy pretext," and said that the decision had set an ominous precedent for political interference in the marketplace.

A similar view was voiced by the Financial Mail, the country's most influential business journal. In an editorial, it said that the government's move had been widely viewed in the financial community as "blatant discrimination" against the Oppenheimer concern. "If companies want to keep on the right side of the rules, it is now clear which side of the fence they must be on," it said.

Mr. Oppenheimer, chairman of the gold and diamond empire established by his father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, has voiced no public complaint. But those who know him well, including some who disagree with him politically, believe that the writing went up on the wall several weeks ago, when Prime Minister John Vorster, in a remarkable and much criticized outburst in Parliament, questioned the executive's loyalty to South Africa.

Attacks Carter

During an attack on the Carter administration and on those in South Africa who support its demand for full political participation by blacks, the Prime Minister described Mr. Oppenheimer as "the spiritual father" of the Progressive-Reform party, the most liberal group in Parliament. "It is time," Mr. Vorster added, "that he told South Africa where he stands and what he is doing."

Colin Eglin, leader of the parliamentary group, immediately protested what he described as a "sinister reference to a man who has done more for the economic development" of South Africa than any other.

Mr. Vorster declined to retract his comments, and it was generally assumed that he intended the remark as a warning to Mr. Oppenheimer in the wake of the visit to South Africa of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Mr. Young spent two days in Johannesburg as Mr. Oppenheimer's guest.

Drug Deaths Up in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—West Berlin's 56th and 57th drug deaths this year were reported today, topping the city's 56 fatalities of the year before.

DGZ International Close links with world financial centers contribute to solid growth.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1977

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Francs		Francs
Liquid Assets and balances		Liabilities to Banks	47,405,737,869.-
with banks at sight	1,342,364,512.-	Liabilities to financial institutes	573,955,000.-
Balances with Banks for		Liabilities to non-banks	2,948,154,562.-
agreed periods	21,850,742,895.-	Other liabilities	1,511,679,590.-
Balances with financial institutions	1,385,590,000.-	Provision for contingencies	841,365,869.-
Bills	1,637,618,172.-	Capital and reserves	1,130,000,000.-
Secured Advances	8,684,777,929.-	Profit brought forward and	
Unsecured Advances	3,974,030,676.-	profit for 1976/77	256,607,588.-
Securities	13,506,359,895.-		
Other Assets	1,685,036,329.-		
Total Assets	54,667,500,478.-	Total Liabilities	54,667,500,478.-

DGZ International in Luxembourg with its skilled team of Euromarket specialists again recorded solid growth for the financial year ending 31st March, 1977. Total assets reached Flux 54.668 billion, an increase of Flux 6.709 billion over the previous year.

The Bank's traditionally strong position in the interbank money market — particularly in money trading and interest arbitrage — was expanded. Expert foreign exchange dealings in connection with its broad financial operations complement the Bank's important role in the money market.

In the credit sector, DGZ International continued its active role

in servicing quality borrowers. The Bank was successful in broadening the scope of its lending activities by adding a number of new clients from the industrial sector to its traditional clientele of internationally active credit institutions and government bodies.

DGZ International is a wholly-owned subsidiary of one of Germany's leading banks, the Frankfurt-based Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank (DGZ), the member institute on the federal level of the German savings banks organization. For more information about DGZ International and its specialized services just get in touch.



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High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sid. P/E 100s	3 p.m. Prev. High Low	High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sid. P/E 100s	3 p.m. Prev. High Low	High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sid. P/E 100s	3 p.m. Prev. High Low	High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sid. P/E 100s	3 p.m. Prev. High Low	
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21	24	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
22	25	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
23	26	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
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81	84	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
82	85	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
83	86	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
84	87	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
85	88	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
86	89	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
87	90	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
88	91	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
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92	95	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
93	96	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
94	97	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
95	98	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
96	99	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
97	100	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
98	101	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
99	102	Dynalene	80	9	22	27	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$85,000,000



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 Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

1977 -		Stocks and		S&P		Cm's		1977 -		Stocks and		S&P		Cm's		1977 -		Stocks and		S&P		Cm's	
High	Low	Stk's	Div Yr	P/E 100s	High	Low	Prev. Close	High	Low	Stk's	Div Yr	P/E 100s	High	Low	Prev. Close	High	Low	Stk's	Div Yr	P/E 100s	High	Low	Prev. Close
(Continued from preceding page)																							
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
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218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
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218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
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218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
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218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
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218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174	174	1	10	15	174
218	174	8	Homic	446	1																		

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$150,000,000

Dome Petroleum Limited

Debentures due 1997, Series A

*Private placement of these securities has
been arranged by the undersigned.*

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.

August 16, 1977

[illegible]

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00

Toronto Stocks

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00
1000 Van Der	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-1.00

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00
Brussels	100.00	0.00
Frankfurt	100.00	0.00
London	100.00	0.00
London 500	100.00	0.00
Paris	100.00	0.00
Stockholm	100.00	0.00
Stockholm 20	100.00	0.00
Stockholm 30	100.00	0.00
Stockholm 40	100.00	0.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	Value	Change
1M	100.00	0.00
3M	100.00	0.00
6M	100.00	0.00
1Y	100.00	0.00
2Y	100.00	0.00
3Y	100.00	0.00
4Y	100.00	0.00
5Y	100.00	0.00
6Y	100.00	0.00
7Y	100.00	0.00

European Gold Markets

Market	Value	Change
London	100.00	0.00
Zurich	100.00	0.00
Paris	100.00	0.00
Amsterdam	100.00	0.00
Brussels	100.00	0.00
Frankfurt	100.00	0.00
London 500	100.00	0.00
Paris	100.00	0.00
Stockholm	100.00	0.00
Stockholm 20	100.00	0.00

NEW ISSUE

3,100,000
Depository Shares

Honda Motor Co., Ltd.

(A Japanese Corporation)

Representing

31,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

(par value 50 Japanese Yen per share)

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation
Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Incorporated

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette
Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham Lambert
Incorporated

Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Trask
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

Kuhn Loeb & Co.
Incorporated

Lazard Freres & Co.
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.
Incorporated

The Nikko Securities Co.
International, Inc.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers
Incorporated

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Incorporated

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co.
Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co.
Incorporated

Robert Fleming
Incorporated

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
Incorporated

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker
Incorporated

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Incorporated

Daiwa Securities America Inc.
Incorporated

Alex. Brown & Sons
Incorporated

New Japan Securities International Inc.
Incorporated

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation
Incorporated

A. E. Ames & Co.
Incorporated

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Incorporated

Robert W. Baird & Co.
Incorporated

Basle Securities Corporation
Incorporated

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards
Incorporated

William Blair & Company
Incorporated

Dain, Kalman & Quail
Incorporated

Dominion Securities Inc.
Incorporated

Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.
Incorporated

EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Incorporated

Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan, Inc.
Incorporated

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.
Incorporated

Kleinwort, Benson
Incorporated

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
Incorporated

McDonald & Company
Incorporated

McLeod, Young, Weir,
Incorporated

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.
Incorporated

New Court Securities Corporation
Incorporated

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood
Incorporated

Prescott, Ball & Turben
Incorporated

R. W. Pressprich & Co.
Incorporated

The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.
Incorporated

Rotan Mosle Inc.
Incorporated

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Incorporated

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.
Incorporated

UBS-DE Corporation
Incorporated

Ultrafin International Corporation
Incorporated

Wood Gundy
Incorporated

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
US Dollar	100.00	0.00
British Pound	100.00	0.00
French Franc	100.00	0.00
German Mark	100.00	0.00
Italian Lira	100.00	0.00
Japanese Yen	100.00	0.00
Swiss Franc	100.00	0.00
Spanish Peseta	100.00	0.00
Portuguese Escudo	100.00	0.00
Belgian Franc	100.00	0.00

